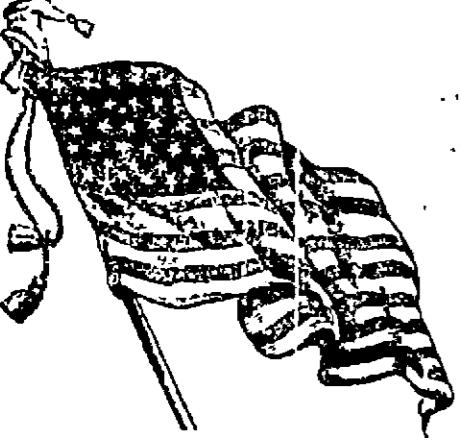


The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Oct. 9, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. C. BICKAN,
of Rock County.

FOR SENATOR,
W. A. LAWRENCE.

Assembly Nominations.

FIRST DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Center, Porter, Union, Magnolia and Janesville.
JONATHAN CORY, of Center.

THIRD DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnston and La Prairie.
JACOB FOWLE, of Bradford.

County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF,
REUBEN T. PEMBER, of Janesville.

CLERK OF THIS COURT,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

REGISTER OF DEEDS,
C. C. KEELER, of Beloit.

TREASURER,
S. HOLDREDE, JR., of Magnolia.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN R. BENNETT, of Janesville.

OLIVER OF THE BOARD,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

SURVEYOR,
S. D. LOCKE, of Janesville.

CONONER,
S. C. BURNHAM, of Janesville.

SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,
WM. A. NORTON, of Center.

First Assembly District.

Jonathan Cory, of the town of Center, is the republican nominee for the assembly in the district composed of the towns of Janesville, Porter, Union, Magnolia and Center. This nomination is one that can be and will be heartily endorsed. Mr. Cory is an active worker anywhere, and has that force of character which will make his efforts felt, while he is as true as steel on the all-important questions before the county.

Nothing from Corinth.

There is great anxiety to learn the details of the battle at Corinth. We have nothing further, to day, but hope to-morrow to be able to give a list of the casualties which may have occurred in the companies from this vicinity. We do not learn whether the 12th battery was in the fight or not.

The Effect of the Proclamation.

The opponents of the President's proclamation have asserted frequently that it would have no other effect than to embitter the south. We begin, however, to hear quite a different story. The soldiers in the rebel army are clamoring to be sent home to protect their homes from anticipated negro insurrections, and the rebel congress has just passed an act exempting a large police force from conscription, in places where there is a dense negro population. Thus we see how a mere paper, without arms and cannon, weakens the enemy. This proclamation will spread alarm, uncertainty and distrust among the rebels everywhere. We do not wish to hear of a negro insurrection, but we would rather one would take place than to see the rebel army in the free states.

The Duty of the Potomac Army.

The failure of Gen. McClellan to cross the Potomac with his whole army and advance upon the enemy is an exciting remark. It is three weeks since the battle of Antietam, which was a victory, and yet no forward movement has been made towards the defeated rebel army. The month of October is advancing rapidly, and the autumn floods will soon impede the army in Virginia. No wonder that the soldiers begin to get impatient, and ask how soon the war is to be ended, if delays are to be continual. They remember last season and shudder at the prospect of another winter's inaction. Winter quarters on the Potomac again would thoroughly demoralize the army, and render it ready for almost anything, even a disgraceful compromise with rebels. We do not doubt they begin to speculate upon the subject, and that serious consequences will soon flow from the policy of delay which now seems to have been thoroughly inaugurated again in the army of the Potomac.

Lee Retreating to Richmond.

The report that Gen. Lee had retreated up the St. Croix valley towards Richmond seems to be confirmed. The rebels have been pretending to have a great force at Martinsburg, but when investigated this appears not to be so; and it is now said they have removed to Staunton, preparatory to another backward movement to Gordonsville, and from thence to Richmond. Whether this is so or not, there is no difficulty in such a retreat by the rebels. They are neither threatened in rear or flank, and can do about as they please. If victories on our part bring no better result than this, of what use are they?

RENTING OF STARS.—The slips in the Methodist Episcopal church in Emerald Grove will be rented Saturday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

Letter from Senator Doollittle.

To the Editors of the Daily Gazette.

GENTLEMAN.—My attention has been called to a friend, to your leading article of the 27th of September last, in which you tender to me personally the use of your columns in such a manner that I cannot omit to notice it.

And, first of all, let me say that in the tone of that article there seems to be manifested a spirit of kindness, however mistaken it is in regard to me or my views.

I have never said on any occasion that the war of the revolution was a war for the liberties of white men alone.

I have said the war of the revolution was for the freedom of the land; that it brought liberty to the white man, but left the black man in chains, still a slave; that the war of 1812 was for the freedom of the sea; and that the present war, waged against this government by the rebel confederacy based upon slavery, would end in bringing freedom to the slave.

That progress and advancement is the order of nature and of nature's God. That the first great epoch in our nation's history brought liberty to the white man; the second brought freedom to the sea; the third, through which we are now passing, will, in my opinion, bring freedom to the colored men throughout the United States. These ideas, in substance, I have expressed in various forms; and in the warmth of extemporaneous speech, under different figures, somewhat strong perhaps, but nevertheless, in my opinion, just and pertinent. So far from ever asserting that the war of the revolution, or the principles avowed by our fathers in that struggle, were for the white race alone, I have again and again maintained that the author of the Declaration of Independence embraced and intended to embrace all the races of mankind, including the negro. In my speech at Madison, on the 12th of September, 1860, I did so.

In the senate, in the face of the slaveholding aristocracy who controlled it, I repeated the oft-repeated declaration made by them that the fact was, and that Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case had decided, that the framers of the Declaration of Independence did not intend to embrace the negro, I held up in my hand a facsimile of the original draft, in Jefferson's hand writing, and pointed them to the word MEN, printed in capital letters, when used by him in speaking of the negroes. From that hour to the present moment no man in the senate has repeated the declaration that Jefferson did not intend to embrace the African race in that great charter of human rights.

In the very speech to which you refer in your criticism of my views of colonization, I demonstrated the same thing, that the Declaration of Independence as drawn by Jefferson did precisely embrace the African race, and yet you speak of my "following the lead of Judge Taney."

I acquit you of all intention to do me wrong, but, gentlemen, if you had intended to do the greatest possible injury to me of which your newspaper is capable, you could not have made a statement more false and unfounded in fact, or which is more in conflict with the whole course and teachings of our life.

This idea of Taney's is not original with him; it is adopted from Calhoun. That the negro is not entitled to any rights by virtue of our Declaration of Independence, or under the constitution; that his only thing of property, in whom rights belong to his master and not to himself, was the Calhoun, as early as 1819, undertook to force on his new issue—that slavery is a blessing—that slavery is national and sectional. It is that which has caused all the turmoil and agitation for more than twenty-five years, and which has brought on this war at last. 'Whom the Gods destroy they first make mad,' and with that idea of Calhoun, the south has been made daring to strike the blow which under God, I trust, will destroy slavery forever.

This idea is the essence of Calhounism. I have fought it all my life. This Calhoun, entering into and taking possession of his followers, inspired them with the wild-est fanaticism.

Claiming that a negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect, no compunctions of conscience restrained them. Claiming slavery to be a positive good, it became, of necessity, aggressive. It demanded a reversal of the teachings of the southera pulpits, and they were reversed. It demanded a reversal of the teachings of their public schools, and it was done.

A reversal of the doctrines of the press, and of the creeds of political parties, and it was made.

Upon the same demand, it has reversed the decisions of their state courts, the acts and resolutions of their legislative bodies.

It admits of no question. It tolerates no other opinion. It reigns supreme, despotic and intolerant as the Spanish inquisition, in all the cotton states, and controls the leading politicians in all the slave states.

All this it had accomplished ten years ago.

Not content, however, with controlling state action and all municipal affairs, it demands the control of every department of the federal government, of congress, of the president, and of the supreme court.

It demanded of congress the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and it was repealed in 1851.

It demanded the invasion and subjugation of Kansas by five thousand men in 1856, and it was done.

It demanded the enforcement of the bloody border ruffian code, and it was enforced by Pierce, through Jeff. Davis, his secretary of war, as much a traitor then, in heart, as now.

It demanded the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, though it came risking—covered all over with fraud and perfidy, and as all the world knows, voted down by almost ten thousand majority. In that, however, for the first time, it was arrested in its victorious progress, and, thank God, Kansas is free.

It demanded the reversal of all the previous decisions of the supreme court of the United States, and of every state court, north and south, and of every administration from Washington to Polk, and that decision was made. It was pronounced by Judge Taney, it was the crowning, culminating, and I trust in God the last victory of that most atrocious doctrine of John C. Calhoun, to combat which I have devoted the best years and energies in this city this spring.

I have fought that idea, and the reasoning upon which it is based, in every step of its progress, from the time it was first broached by Calhoun until the present hour.

You gentlemen, have not yourselves, nor in my opinion has it entered into your hearts to conceive the intense hostility, the absolute loathing of my soul for that idea of Calhoun, expressed by Judge Taney in that decision, or you could never have said, in a journal which claims to speak the truth, that I followed the lead of Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case.

There is a fact bearing on this subject which I feel at liberty to state. If you will turn to the first part of the Congressional Globe, 1857-58, page 665, you will find that when it was sought by obtaining the vote of the senate to print

the Dred Scott decision, to give it a senatorial endorsement, I moved an amendment, withholding the sanction of the senate from the opinions of the judges, and said that "the doctrine advanced, that the constitution of its own force carries slavery into any territory or into any state, is the most momentous and revolutionary doctrine that has ever been promulgated before the American people, a doctrine which concerns not merely the territories of the United States, but, if acquiesced in, carries the law of slavery into every state in this Union."

The constitution is the paramount law of every state; and if that recognized slaves as property, as horses are property, no state constitution can abolish it, or prohibit its introduction. It is a question which rises above all other questions and overrules them all, and is to become the living issue for the next ten years before the Americans people.

This was the first blow at this monstrous decision in the senate, and it was struck at its head, upon its first appearance.

For that act and speech, Mr. Benton, then upon a sick bed in Washington, sent me a note, requesting me to call upon him. He said to me:— "Young man, I have sent for you to say that I thank you for that speech, though a short one. Why did you not get your friends to join you and discuss it for weeks; yes, for weeks sir, before allowing it to be printed under the sanction of the senate. It is the issue, sir. I have written a book upon it. I have studied this thing to the bottom, sir."

He died a few weeks afterwards. The earnestness with which he spoke is vivid in my memory yet. It was like the voice of a prophet.

And now, gentlemen, the very ideas underlying the Dred Scott decision, underlying Calhounism is that negroes have not the rights of men, but, like horses, are the subjects of property. I will not say other men have not combated it more effectually, but this I will say, no human being has ever combated it more earnestly than myself. I have done so for years and with all the powers that God has given me.

The negro is by nature entitled to his rights as a man just as much as a white man; he has as much right to himself, his wife and his children, and the bread he earns to feed them, as I have to mine. That is one idea, but not the only one which concerns his well being. There is another, and that is that he is entitled to a home where he can enjoy his rights. His natural home is in the hot climates of the tropical zones, as much as the white man's natural home is in the temperate zones of the earth.

And in this respect, my views are like those of Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and of President Lincoln. You do them great injustice, and too much honor when you speak of that idea as a hobby of mine.

The difference between you and me is simply this: You would give the negro his freedom, I would do more, I would not only give him his freedom, but I would give him a home in which to enjoy it.

If we could have had peace, I would have found homes for all who voluntarily desire to migrate outside of our territory. But as we have war, and the rebels will insist upon war, under the proclamation of the President I would make a negro territory within the United States, beginning with South Carolina, where this hell-born conspiracy has been hatching and hatching its infernal brood of thirty years.

In the very speech you refer to made early in the last session, I said the same thing, "that if the war continues, we shall see upon some future map of the United States, where South Carolina now is, the negro territory of the United States." It may embrace much more after the first of January next.

My colleague, Judge Howe, knows that at the first conversation we ever had with the President upon these questions, early in the extra session last year, I told the President that if the war continued two years, that would be the result.

I stand by the President, by his proclamation. I have stood by him when pretended friends were denouncing him, simply because they did not, or would not know him and understand him. I have stood by him in the storm when he was tried as no man has been tried since Washington, and with all my ability have endeavored to strengthen his heart and his hands, and never been denounced for supporting him.

But, gentlemen, let there be no misunderstanding. Do you support the proclamation of the President? Do you support it without an "if" or a "but," without any conditions? Do you support the whole of it? Are you for him or against him? Let your readers know precisely where you stand upon these questions.

You speak of my course last winter as conservative. I will tell you in what sense it was conservative; My amendment to the emancipation bill in the District of Columbia, made the colonization of free colored men, voluntary emigration. It fixed the policy of the government to be forever a voluntary and not a compulsory system. By the adoption of that amendment, the bill to emancipate in the District was saved from a veto, in the opinion of many well advised persons.

The enemy were commanded by Van Dorn, Price and Viville, with their respective army corps, amounting to 50,000 men.

It is impossible now to give a list of casualties. Our proportion of officers killed is thought to be large. We lost but four taken prisoners.

A special to the Evening Post, dated Washington, 8th, says:

A late edition of the Washington Star of last evening, states that it is currently reported that Gen. Banks will succeed Mr. Stanton as secretary of war; that General Halleck returns to his old command in the west; that the garrison of McAllister's army will be given to Gen. Hooker, and that McClellan will succeed Gen. Halleck.

Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox of Ohio, late commander of the Kanawha division of the army and successor to Gen. Reno in the command of the 9th army corps, has been appointed to the rank of major general, and assigned to the command of all the troops in a new department, the name of which is not yet announced.

All this it had accomplished ten years ago.

Not content, however, with controlling state action and all municipal affairs, it demands the control of every department of the federal government, of congress, of the president, and of the supreme court.

It demanded the invasion and subjugation of Kansas by five thousand men in 1856, and it was done.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Oconomowoc Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

CORINTH, Miss., Oct. 5. The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat has the following details of the battle of Corinth:

On the morning of the 3d, our outposts were attacked by the enemy in force, about six miles northeast of Corinth. Before 9 o'clock the engagement became general, and fierce and sanguinary battle was fought. Our men under Ruckerman stood up manfully and fought with great coolness and bravery, but regiment after regiment and brigades after brigades poured in upon us, and we were forced slowly backward fighting desperately. The rebels pushed forward with determined obstinacy, and held every foot of vantage ground. They outflanked our inferior force on the left and were forming in our rear, and we were obliged to fall back still further to prevent this movement from being accomplished.

The enemy were now inside our breastworks, pressing us backward towards the town, when darkness put an end to fighting for that day. During the day's fight our loss was heavy, but that of the enemy must have largely exceeded ours. Three pieces of the 1st Missouri battery were captured, after having stood for long hours before the enemy's fire, the men being consumed by thirst and subdued by intense heat and constant exertion. Brig. General Blackwell fell mortally wounded, at the head of his men, and died the same evening. Gen. Ogleby was shot in the breast, about 4 o'clock.

On the morning of the 4th the enemy opened briskly on the town with shot and shell. Our batteries replied, and for an hour or more heavy cannonading was kept up. At the expiration of that time two of the rebel guns had been disabled, and shortly after daylight their battery of seven guns was captured. Portentous quietness soon followed, and it was evident that some movement was being made by the enemy.

The Examiner says Congress has serious business on its hands at present—the subject of revenue and finance. The bill provides that every citizen shall give one fifth of his gross income, and receive in acknowledgement 8 per cent. bonds of all kinds; twenty per cent. on gross income is the most oppressive.

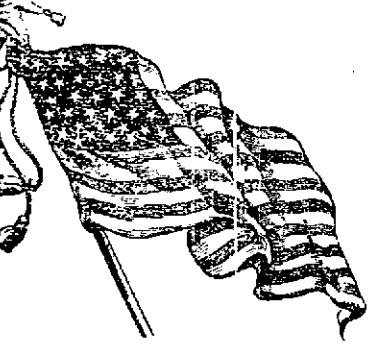
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FOR SENATOR,
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JACOB FOWLE, of Bradford.

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The Decay of the Potomac Army.

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Lee Retreating to Richmond.

The report that Gen. Lee had retreated up the Shenandoah valley towards Richmond seems to be confirmed. The rebels have been pretending to have a great force at Martinsburg, but when investigated this appears not to be so; and it is now said they have removed to Staunton, preparatory to another backward movement to Gordonsville, and from thence to Richmond. Whether this is so or not, there is no difficulty in such a retreat by the rebels. They are neither threatened in rear or flank, and can do about as they please. If victories on our part bring no better result than this, of what use are they?

Renting of Slaves.

The slips in the Methodist Episcopal church in Emerald Grove will be rented Saturday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Letter from Senator Doolittle.

To the Editors of the Daily Gazette:

GENTLEMEN—My attention has been called by a friend, to your leading article of the 21st of September last, in which you tender to me personally the use of your columns in such a manner that I cannot omit to notice it.

And, first of all, let me say that in the tone of that article there seems to be manifested a spirit of kindness, however mistaken it is in regard to me or my views.

I have never said on any occasion that the war of the revolution was a war for the liberties of white men alone.

I have said the war of the revolution was for the freedom of the land; that it brought liberty to the white man, but left the black man in chains, still a slave; that the war of 1812 was for the freedom of the sea; and that the present war, waged against this government by the rebel confederacy based upon slavery, would end in bringing freedom to the slave.

That progress and advancement is the order of nature and of nature's God. That the first great epoch in our nation's history brought liberty to the white man; the second brought freedom to the seas; the third, through which we are now passing, will, in my opinion bring freedom to the colored men throughout the United States. These ideas, in substance, I have expressed in various forms; and in the warmth of extemporaneous speech under different figures, somewhat strong perhaps, but nevertheless, in my opinion, just and pertinent. So far from ever asserting that the war of the revolution, or the principles avowed by our fathers in that struggle, were for the white race alone, I have again and again maintained that the author of the Declaration of Independence embraced and intended to embrace all the races of mankind, including the negro. In my speech at Madison, on the 12th of September, 1860, I did so.

In the senate, in the face of the slaveholding aristocracy who controlled it, I replied to the oft-repeated declaration made by them that the fact was, and that Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case had decided, that the framers of the Declaration of Independence did not intend to embrace the negro. I held up in my hand a facsimile of the original draft, in Jefferson's hand writing, and pointed them to the word MEN, printed in capital letters, when used by him in speaking of the negroes. From that hour to the present moment no man in the senate has repeated the declaration that Jefferson did not intend to embrace the African race in that great charter of human rights.

In the very speech to which you refer in your criticism of my views of colonization, I demonstrated the same thing, that the Declaration of Independence as drawn by Jefferson did expressly embrace the African race, and yet you speak of my "following the lead of Judge Taney."

I acquit you of all intention to do me wrong, but, gentlemen, if you had intended to do the greatest possible injury to me of which your newspaper is capable, you could not have made a statement more false and unfounded in fact, or which is more in conflict with the whole course and teachings of my life.

This idea of Taney's is not original with him; it is adopted from Calhoun. That the negro is not entitled to any rights by virtue of our Declaration of Independence, or under the constitution; that he is only a thing of property, in whom rights belong to his master and not to himself, was the basis of those famous resolutions in which Calhoun, as early as 1823, undertook to force on his new issue—that slavery is blessed—that slavery is national and federal sectional. It is that which has caused all the turmoil and agitation for more than twenty-five years, and which has brought on this war at last. "Whom the Gods destroy they first make mad," and with that idea of Calhoun, the south has been made ready to strike the blow which under God I trust, will destroy slavery forever.

This idea is the essence of Calhounism. I have fought it all my life. This Calhounism, entering into and taking possession of his followers, inspired them with the wild and fanaticism.

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I demanded a reversal of the teachings of the southern pulpit, and they were reversed.

It demanded a reversal of the teachings of their public schools, and it was done.

A reversal of the doctrines of the press, and of the creeds of political parties, and it was made.

Upon the same demand, it has reversed the decisions of their state courts, the acts and resolutions of their legislative bodies. It admits of no question. It reigns supreme, despotic and intolerant as the Spanish Inquisition, in all the cotton states, and controls the leading politicians in all the slave states.

It demanded the invasion and subjugation of Kansas by five thousand men in arms, in 1856, and it was done.

It demanded the enforcement of the bloody border ruffian code, and it was enforced by Pierce, through J. C. Davis, his secretary of war, as much a traitor then, in heart, as now.

It demanded the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, though it came rushing—covered all over with fraud and perjury, and as all the world knows, voted down by almost ten thousand majority. In that, however, for the first time, it was arrested in its victorious progress, and, thank God, Kansas is free.

It demanded the Dred Scott decision, reversing all the previous decisions of the supreme court of the United States and of every state court, north and south, and of every administration from Washington to Polk, and that decision was made. It was pronounced by Judge Taney. It was the crowning, culminating, and I trust in God the last victory of that most atrocious doctrine of John C. Calhoun, to combat which I have devoted the best years and energies of my life.

I have fought that idea, and the reasoning upon which it is based, in every step of its progress, from the time it was first broached by Calhoun until the present hour.

You gentlemen, have not yourselves, nor in my opinion has it entered into your hearts to conceive the intense hostility, the absolute loathing of my soul for that idea of Calhoun, expressed by Judge Taney at that decision, or you could never have said to some friends in Janesville to be present and address the citizens of Rock county at length upon the President's proclamation and the state of the country. I shall be able to explain my views more fully than I can well do within the limits of a written communication.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
J. B. DOOLITTLE.

There is a fact bearing on this subject which I feel at liberty to state.

If you will turn to the first part of the Congressional Globe, 1857-8, page 665, you will find that when it was sought by

the Dred Scott decision, to give it a senatorial endorsement, I moved an amendment, withholding the sanction of the senate from the opinions of the judges, and said that "the doctrine advanced, that the constitution of its own force carries slavery into any territory or into any state, is the most momentous and revolutionary doctrine that has ever been promulgated before the American people, a doctrine which concerns not merely the territories of the United States, but, if acquiesced in, carries the law of slavery into every state in this Union."

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This was the first blow at this monstrous decision in the senate, and it was struck at its head, upon its first appearance.

For that act and speech, Mr. Benton, then upon a sick bed in Washington, sent me a note, requesting me to call upon him. I did so. He said to me:—"Young man, I have sent for you to say that I thank you for that speech, though a short one. Why did you not get your friends to join you and discuss it for weeks; yes, for weeks, before allowing it to be printed under the sanction of the senate. It is the issue, sir. I have written a book upon it. I have written this thing to the bottom, sir."

He died a few weeks afterwards. The earnestness with which he spoke is vivid in my memory yet. It was like the voice of a prophet.

And now, gentlemen, the very idea underlying the Dred Scott decision, underlying Calhounism, that negroes have no rights of men, but, like horses, are the subjects of property.

I will not say other men have not combated it more effectually, but this I will say, no human being has ever combated it more earnestly than myself. I have done so for years and with all the power that God has given me.

The negro is by nature entitled to his rights as a man just as much as a white man; he has as much right to himself; his wife and his children, and the bread he earns to feed them, as I have to mine. That is one idea, but not the only one which concerns his well-being. There is another, and that is that he is entitled to a home where he can enjoy his rights. His natural home is in the hot climates of the tropical zones, as much as the white man's natural home is in the temperate zones of the earth.

And in this respect, my views are like those of Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and of President Lincoln. You do them great injustice, and me too much honor when you speak of that idea as a hobby of mine.

The difference between you and me is simply this: You would give the negro his freedom, I would do more, I would not only give him his freedom, but I would give him a home in which to enjoy it.

If we could have had peace, I would have found homes for all who voluntarily desire to migrate outside of our territory. But as we have war, and the rebels will insist upon war, under the proclamation of the President, I would make a negro territory within the United States, beginning with South Carolina, where this hell-born conspiracy has been hatching and hatching its infernal brood of traitors for more than thirty years.

In the very speech you refer to made early in the last session, I said the same thing, "that if the war continues, we shall see upon some future map of the United States, where South Carolina now is, the negro territory of the United States." It may embrace much more after the first of January next.

My colleague, Judge Howe, knows that at the first conversation we ever had with the President upon these questions, early in the extra session last year, I told the President that if the war continued two years, that would be the result.

I stand by the President, by his proclamation. I have stood by him when pretended friends were denouncing him, simply because they did not, or would not know him and understand him. I have stood by him in the storm, when he was tried as no man has been tried since Washington, and with all my ability have endeavored to strengthen his heart and his hands, and have been denounced for sustaining him.

But, gentlemen, let there be no misundstanding. Do you support the proclamation of the President? Do you support it without an "if" or a "but," without any conditions? Do you support the whole of it? Are you for him or against him? Let your readers know precisely where you stand upon these questions.

You speak of my course last winter as conservative. I will tell you in what sense it was conservative. My amendment to the emancipation bill in the District of Columbia, made the colonization of free negroes, voluntary emigration. It fixed the policy of the government to be forever a voluntary and not a compulsory system.

By the adoption of that amendment, the bill to emancipate in the District was saved from a veto, in the opinion of many well-versed persons.

Upon the same demand, it has reversed the decisions of their state courts, the acts and resolutions of their legislative bodies.

It admits of no question. It reigns supreme, despotic and intolerant as the Spanish Inquisition, in all the cotton states, and controls the leading politicians in all the slave states.

It demanded the invasion and subjugation of Kansas by five thousand men in arms, in 1856, and it was done.

It demanded the enforcement of the bloody border ruffian code, and it was enforced by Pierce, through J. C. Davis, his secretary of war, as much a traitor then, in heart, as now.

It demanded the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, though it came rushing—covered all over with fraud and perjury, and as all the world knows, voted down by almost ten thousand majority. In that, however, for the first time, it was arrested in its victorious progress, and, thank God, Kansas is free.

It demanded the Dred Scott decision, reversing all the previous decisions of the supreme court of the United States and of every state court, north and south, and of every administration from Washington to Polk, and that decision was made. It was pronounced by Judge Taney. It was the crowning, culminating, and I trust in God the last victory of that most atrocious doctrine of John C. Calhoun, to combat which I have devoted the best years and energies of my life.

I have fought that idea, and the reasoning upon which it is based, in every step of its progress, from the time it was first broached by Calhoun until the present hour.

You gentlemen, have not yourselves, nor in my opinion has it entered into your hearts to conceive the intense hostility, the absolute loathing of my soul for that idea of Calhoun, expressed by Judge Taney at that decision.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
J. B. DOOLITTLE.

There is a fact bearing on this subject which I feel at liberty to state.

If you will turn to the first part of the Congressional Globe, 1857-8, page 665, you will find that when it was sought by

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Oconto Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CORINTH, Miss., Oct. 6.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat has the following details of the battle of Corinth:

On the morning of the 3d, our outposts were attacked by the enemy in force, about six miles northeast of Corinth. Before 9 o'clock the engagement became general, and a fierce and sanguinary battle was fought. Our men under Rosecrans stood up manfully and fought with great coolness and bravery, but regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade, poured upon us, and we were forced slowly backward, fighting desperately. The rebels pushed forward with determined obstinacy, and held every foot of vantage ground.

The enemy were now inside our breastworks, pressing us backward towards the town, when darkness put an end to fighting for that day. During the day's fight our loss was heavy, but that of the enemy was also large, and we were forced to fall back still further to prevent their movement from being accomplished.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 18th, 1862.
 Arrive, Cleve, Boston
 Chicago, through, 11 A. M. 1:00 P. M. 1:15 P. M.
 " " " 12:30 A. M. 2:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
 Oshkosh and way 3:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M. 12:30 P. M.
 Milwaukee, through, 3:10 A. M. 1:00 P. M. 11:15 P. M.
 Madison, through, 3:10 A. M. 1:00 P. M. 11:00 P. M.
 " " " 4:30 A. M. 2:00 P. M. 12:00 P. M.
 Monroe and way, 10:45 A. M. 2:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.
 " " " 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M. 10:00 P. M.
 Western mail via Milwaukee
 " " " and Grand Haven 3:10 A. M. 1:45 P. M.
 Overland mail to Madison leaves Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 A. M., arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 A. M., and arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M., and arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 P. M.
 J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Fourth Ward Caucus.

The Republican electors of the Fourth Ward will meet at the office of G. Nettleton, on

FRIDAY, THE 10th DAY OF OCTOBER LAST, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing ten delegates to attend the Fifth Assembly Convention to be held at the Court Room in this city on the 11th of October.

G. B. L. ASKEWESER, 1/2 Ward Com.

S. W. SPENCER.

Fifth Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District Convention, comprising the city of Janesville, will meet in convention, by their delegates, on

SATURDAY, THE 11th DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D.

1862.

at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court Room, to nominate a

candidate for member of the Assembly from the district, and to be supported at the coming election. The

several numbers of delegates in said Assembly District Convention under the new apportionment of the city

committee, to wit:

First Ward..... Third Ward..... 4

Second Ward..... 6 Fourth Ward..... 10

G. S. STRASBURGER,

S. FOORD, JR.

H. M. GOWEN,

S. J. M. PUTNAM,

First Ward Caucus.

The Republican electors of the First Ward will meet at the Engine House, said ward, on

FRIDAY, THE 10th DAY OF OCTOBER LAST, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing six delegates to attend the Fifth Assembly Convention, to be held at the Court Room, in this city, on the 11th of October.

E. A. BURGER,

CHAS. O. WILLIAMS,

JAS. H. OSOLIVE,

Third Ward Caucus.

The Republican electors of the Third Ward are requested to meet at the office of

the Clerk of the Circuit Court, on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1862,

at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Assembly District Convention, to be held in this city on Saturday, October 14th, 1862.

S. W. SMITH,

S. L. JANES,

Ward Com.

Dated October 9th, 1862.

A Box for the Twelfth Battery.

A box of packages for Lieut. Harlow's command, in the Twelfth Battery, is now being made up at Dearborn's bookstore. Those wishing to send articles can do so by marking them into packages, and marking upon them the name of the person for whom they are designed. Express charges will be paid at the time of depositing each package, according to its weight. The box will be sent on Monday next, and it is desirable that all who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to forward articles to their friends in the Battery, will be prompt in bringing them forward.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.—The following is a comparative statement of earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway company for the month of September, 1862 and 1861:

1861.	1861.
Passenger..... \$43,370 94	\$30,713 47
Freight..... 55,051 71	53,579 29
Express..... 887 50	807 03
Mail..... 1,692 83	1,695 83
Miscellaneous..... 50 00	49 50
Mileage of cars..... 321 79	
Total..... \$10,058 98	\$87,166 91
Increase.....	\$13,993 07

FINE GRAPES.—The present season has been prolific in the production of grapes and favorable to their quality. Some of the finest we have seen have been left with us by Mr. Charles Hanford, of Emerald Grove, embracing the Delaware, Diana, Catawba, Isabella, Concord and some other varieties. Mr. Hanford has been a successful grower of this fruit for years, and the product of his vines this year is equal to anything we have seen in market.

A TRICK OF THE ENEMY.—A call is published in the Madison Patriot, signed by L. B. Vilas and others as a Union State Central Committee, for a mass union convention in Madison to nominate a candidate for congress in this district. This is simply a trick to give Col. Guppy another nomination, and any republican who is caught by it aids directly in the attempt to defeat Mr. Sloan.

We publish in another column, a communication from Senator Doolittle, addressed to the paper. We shall take occasion to say a few words in regard to the positions taken by the senator, at some future time.

DANE COUNTY.—The republicans of Dane county have nominated Dr. C. Head of Albion, Wm. H. Miller of Decrfield, and Samuel Klauber of Madison for the assembly.

SUNSHINE AT LAST.—The sun made its appearance this morning, with a fair prospect of staying out until night.

P. S. The prospects became clouded during the day.

SPECIAL MEETING.—There will be a special meeting of Rescue Hook and Ladder company No. 1, at their rooms, this evening. Let every member be present as there is business of importance to be transacted. By order of the foreman.

B. BORNHEIM, Sec'y.

The Madison Patriot is searching history to find evil results growing out of the emancipation of slaves. The Patriot is opposed to emancipation at any time, as a measure in itself, and hence its opposition to the President's proclamation.

Charles H. Wright, formerly of this city, now of the Chicago Post, is about to take charge of the Union newspaper at Peoria, Illinois.

Mr. Edward Pier has been appointed trustee of the State Insane Asylum in place of M. C. Darling, resigned.

THE FIRST FRUITS.—The treasury department has already realized over half a million of dollars from the operations of the tax law.

NOTE DOWN.—In the recent democratic county convention of Macon county, Illinois, a resolution directed against secret societies, and meant by the mover as a denunciation of the Knights of the Golden Circle Society, was promptly voted down. The Thirtieth Regiment, Colonel Dill, which was expected to be used to fight the Indians in Minnesota, has been ordered into camp at Madison and will be there during the week.

MARRIED.

By Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, at the Myres House, October 10th, 1862. FOSTER JESSE and Miss SARAH BENTLEY, both of Porter.

JUDSON'S Mountain Herb Pills.—How strange and wonderful! It often seems to me that a medicine composed of simple mountain herbs and roots, should so certainly search out and cure disease. How surprising that in the Indians should know and preserve the secret of this medicine! It is a secret that has been known for ages, and the Indians have known it for ages. The ancient inhabitants of Mexico were acquainted with it, and the Spaniards living in large cities, and among the Indians, also, knew of it. It is a medicine classified as a tonic. They have purchased from these Indians a fragrant pile of roots, their Kings and Princes, and the like, have given great preference to them, and their medicine alone is left. The united testimony of all intelligent persons is that JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are the most successful medicine for curing disease.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

selldawf

WILSON'S MUSIC STORE!

Below is a list of new music this day.

WILSON'S MUSIC STORE, JANEVILLE, ILLINOIS.

